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13th Chongryun Congress Pledges Allegiance to President Kim Il Sung, Mr. Kim Jong Il

The 13th Congress of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was held from June 27 to 29 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall.

The Congress pledged continuing allegiance to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il and made the firm commitment to produce a new turn in the struggle for the reunification of the homeland from the anti-U.S., independent standpoint.

The Congress elected Han Duk Su Chairman and Li Jin Gyu, Li Gye Baek, Pak Jae Ro, Sin Sang Dae, So Man Sul and Paek Jong Won vice-Chairmen.

Li Jin Gyu was named as first vice-Chairman and So Man Sul and Paek Jong Won also retain their jobs as General Secretary of the General Affairs Bureau and Director of the International Bureau respectively.

The Congress stressed the necessity to pay much attention to the consolidation of its roots in the compatriots of broad strata.

High on its agenda was education of the young fellow compatriots.

The Congress summed up the successes in Chongryun work achieved during the past three years since the 12th Congress held in November 1980 and discussed new measures for the development into a higher plane of the movement of the Korean nationals in this country.

The Congress was attended by representatives elected by each member organization and enterprises. Also present were many observers.

The 13th Congress was declared open by Li Jin Gyu, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun.

The congratulatory message to the 13th Chongryun Congress sent by President Kim Il Sung was read out by Chairman Han Duk Su (See Gist on Page 2).

The President, evaluating the successes achieved by Chongryun and resident compatriots, said:

"It is the most valuable success made by Chongryun during the period under review that the ideological system of Juche has been established within the Chongryun organization more firmly than ever before, ideological and purposeful unity and cohesion of the ranks cemented and the functionaries and compatriots have become able to successfully carry on the patriotic tasks, rallied firm around our Party and the Government of the Republic in one mind and will."

He urged the strengthening of Chongryun organizations on a basis of broad association with broad segments of compatriots.

Presents to the Congress sent by Mr. Kim Jong Il and gifts to its participants from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea were introduced by Chairman Han Duk Su.

Five agenda items were adopted at the 1st session.

Chairman Han Duk Su made a three-and-half hour report consisting of five parts on the work of the Central Committee of Chongryun (See Gist on pages 3 and 4).

In his report Chairman Han Duk Su assessed the achievements registered by Chongryun and resident nationals, saying that activists and resident compatriots devoted themselves to the sacred patriotic cause for the homeland and the nation, affirming total allegiance to the President and Mr. Kim Jong Il during the period under review.

He underlined the necessity to model Chongryun on the Juche idea, keeping firmly this work as required by the developing realities of the movement of resident compatriots.

Emphasis was also put on the further efforts for the national reintegration under the anti-U.S.,

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The platform of the 13th Chongryun Congress held in Tokyo from June 27 to 29.

100,000 Pyongyangites Urge U.S. to Stop N-War Attempt

"The U.S. must stop the reckless nuclear war provocation manoeuvres, ... and respond to talks with us for the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement . . . .," Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi of the DPRK said on June 25, KCNA reported.

His remarks were made at the gathering held at Kim Il Sung Square, Pyongyang to commemorate June 25 as the day of struggle against U.S.

The gathering was attended by more than 100,000 Pyongyangites, who demonstrated, chanting anti-U.S. slogans.

Prior to the rally, columns of more than 100,000 demonstrators flowed into the square through the main streets of the city, shouting slogans: "U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of south Korea at once!""Down with Chon Du Hwan, the murderer!" "Decisively smash the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists!" and "Let us reunify the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity!"

The meeting place was rocked ceaselessly with shouts denouncing the U.S. and its stooge, the south Korean junta. Seen there were slogan-boards condemning the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation moves of the domestic and foreign splitists and picture-boards showing the staunch mettle of the Koreans to smash all their manoeuvres and reunify the country.

The mass rally was addressed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and representatives of people of all strata.

In his speech Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi pointed out that by instigating the south Korean junta, the U.S. unleashed a brigandish war of aggression against the DPRK on June 25, 1950. The heroic struggle of our people against the armed invasion of the U.S. was a just liberation war for defending the freedom and independence of the country and its national sovereignty and a sacred anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle against the reactionary allied forces of the world led by U.S. and for defending peace and security in Asia and the world, he stressed, and continued:

By defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the Fatherland Liberation War under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people firmly defended the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution, honorably defended peace in Asia and the world, smashed to smithereens the myth about the "mightiness" of the U.S. who was boasting of being the "strongest" in the world, started them on the downhill and ushered in a new era of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle on the globe.

Exposing the ever intensified new war provocations of the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan junta, he sternly attacked in the name of the rally, the U.S. who, occupying the southern half of our country by force of arms for nearly 40 years, has inflicted immeasurable misfortunes and disasters upon the south Korean people and are frantically trying to ignite a nuclear war in Korea, and its stooge, the Chon Du Hwan group.

He said:

The days are gone when the U.S. imperialists could dominate, threaten and blackmail other peoples with "strength."

We will never tolerate any aggressive move of the imperialists to dare provoke us.

As pointed out in the June 23 Government statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the U.S. imperialists must look straight at the trend of the times and immediately stop the reckless nuclear war provocation manoeuvres, promptly withdraw from south Korea their troops, nuclear weapons and all other aggression forces and respond to talks with us for the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as demanded by the entire Korean people and the world's progressive people and called for by the U.N. resolution.

If the U.S. imperialists, in defiance of our repeated warnings, persistently ignite a war of aggression in Korea, they will have to pay dearer than they did in the Korean War in the 50s and sustain an ignominious defeat.

The Japanese reactionaries must discard the foolish design to get a windfall again on the road of aggression on Korea by colluding with the U.S. imperialists in the nuclear war plot and stop the reinvasion of south Korea.

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President Kim Il Sung's Congratulatory Message to 13th Congress of Chongryun

President Kim Il Sung sent a congratulatory message on June 27 to the 13th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

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The message pointed out that the last three years following the 12th Congress of Chongryun were days of a fruitful struggle when Chongryun developed in depth the work of modelling its ranks on the Juche idea, upholding the policy of our Party and a proud period in which it developed the movement of Koreans in Japan onto a new higher stage by energetically waging all the patriotic activities as required by the Juche idea.

The message said:

Chongryun has intensified the work of establishing the ideological system of Juche within its ranks in accordance with the demand of the developing movement of Koreans in Japan and thus trained all functionaries and compatriots as ardent defenders of the Juche idea and activists striving to embody it and firmly built the organisations at all levels into true Juche-type revolutionary ones.

It is the most valuable success made by Chongryun during the period under review that the ideological system of Juche has been established within the Chongryun organisation more firmly than ever before, ideological and purposeful unity and cohesion of the ranks cemented and the functionaries and compatriots have become able to successfully carry on the patriotic tasks, rallied firm around our Party and the Government of the Republic in one mind and will.

Chongryun has won deep trust and love from the compatriots by further developing the work of national education among the compatriots and firmly defending the DPRK citizenship and all other democratic, national rights.

It has powerfully waged the struggle for curbing and smashing the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, further strengthened the work for national unity among the compatriots of all strata and actively supported and encouraged the sacred patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification.

Chongryun has made active efforts to deepen friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people and to cement bonds with the world progressive people, thereby making a great contribution to creating an international climate favourable for the reunification of the homeland and increasing the number of the supporters to and sympasizers with our revolution.

During the period under review, Chongryun organisations and compatriots in Japan have brilliantly fulfilled programmatic tasks set forth at the 12th Congress, courageously overcoming the obstacles and difficulties they faced, and thus performed proud exploits for the homeland and the nation.

Pointing out that the 13th Congress of Chongryun is a significant one opening at a time when a great revolutionary turn is taking place in the revolutionary struggle of our people and in the development of the movement of Koreans in Japan, the message set detailed tasks before Chongryun for developing in depth the movement of Koreans in Japan onto a new higher plane.

(KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun Hails 13th Congress Of Chongryun

Papers in Pyongyang on June 26 dedicated editorials to the 13th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) opening in Tokyo on June 27.

An editorial of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) said that the Congress will successfully carry out its work to be proudly recorded in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan as a congress of loyalty and a congress of unity and cohesion demonstrating internally and externally rock-firm will of Chongryun functionaries and 700,000 Koreans in Japan who trust and follow only President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre and vigorously advance along the road of Juche.

It warmly greeted the Congress and extended fervent compatriotic felicitations to the attendants of the Congress and the entire compatriots in Japan.

Noting that following its 12th Congress Chongryun has achieved great success in all domains of its patriotic work, the editorial said:

In the period under review Chongryun has waged first of all a vigorous struggle to establish an ideological system of Juche in its organisations, regarding this as its cardinal task, thus further enhancing the fidelity to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre among the functionaries and compatriots and firmly building up its organisations as loyal patriotic ranks unswervingly advancing along the track of Juche in any adversity.

It also strengthened the ideological and purposeful unity and cohesion of its ranks on the basis of the Juche idea and consolidated its organisations of all levels organisationally and ideologically.

That the Chongryun organisation has been strengthened and developed into loyal ranks to carry forward the Juche cause generation after generation is a most priceless success achieved by Chongryun.

The editorial pointed out that Chongryun made a contribution to achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and enlisting stronger international solidarity for our revolutionary cause.

All successes registered by Chongryun in all domains of the patriotic work are attributable to the wise leadership and paternal care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre, the editorial said, and continued:

These wise leadership and deep care were a source of strength and life-giving water of love which enabled Chongryun functionaries and compatriots in Japan to proudly follow the glorious road for the country and the nation even under the hard conditions of an alien land where the enemy's subversive activities and sabotage within and without blocked their way at every step.

To hold in higher esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation, and uphold our Party sincerely is a firm guarantee for advancing the movement of Koreans in Japan along the one road of victory, breaking through any obstacles and trials.

In conclusion the editorial stressed that the people in the homeland will do everything they can to protect Chongryun and the compatriots in Japan and support their patriotic activities in the future, too, as in the past.

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independent banner. In particular, he demanded Chongryun activists and compatriots should give support and encouragement to south Koreans, whose anti-Americanism and demand for independence are growing stronger.

He further said external activities with Japanese people and other peoples of the world should be extensive for the sake of the creation of the international situation favourable to the reunification of Korea.

In the last part of the report, the Chairman called for the consolidation of Chongryun organizations deeply rooted in compatriots of various strata.

A letter to the President was adopted unanimously at the Congress.

Guest speakers at the Congress were: Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Socialist Party of Japan, Kaneko Mitsuhiro, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, Utsunomiya Tokuma, Member of the House of Councilors and advisor to the International Dietmen's League for Promoting Disarmament; Kono Yohei, New Liberal Club Member of the House of Representatives; Kajitani Yoshihisa, Councilor of the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Association; Iwai Akira, Chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Shionoya Kazuo, Member of the House of Representatives and Director of the Dietmen's League for Promoting Japan-Korea Friendship; Shiono Keisuke, vice-Chairman of the Policy Council of the Clean Government Party and others representing various Japanese political parties and public bodies.

The Congress received a total of 1,040 congratulatory messages and telegrams from international organizations, public figures of various parts of the world and Japan. Among them were the International Liaison Council for Independent Peaceful Reunification of Korea, World Federation of Trade Unions, International Students Union, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, International Lawyers Association, Women's International Democratic Federation, International Christian Peace Council.

Twenty six representatives made reports on their work to the Congress.

The Congress unanimously adopted Chairman Han Duk Su's report on work of the Central Committee of Chongryun and the report on accounting and budget bill.

Unanimously adopted at the Congress were a letter to the south Korean people calling for the formation of nation-wide anti-U.S. national salvation front and a written request to the Japanese Government.

Participants in the 13th Congress of Chongryun inspecting the pictorial posters which were made by the resident compatriots and Korean students in various parts of Japan, on the occasion of its 13th Congress.

All the attendants in the 13th Congress of Chongryun who had received a congratulatory message from President Kim Il Sung renewed their determination to conduct the patriotic work further dynamically, upholding the banner of the Juche idea.

Report by Chairman Han Duk Su Of Chongryun CSC (Gist)

The 13th Congress of Chongryun is in session at a historic time when a great change is taking place in the revolutionary struggle of our people in the homeland and the development of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

This Congress is important in summing up successes and experience registered in the work of Chongryun under the banner of the Juche idea, Kimilsungism since its 12th Congress, further developing the movement of Koreans in Japan to a higher stage in accordance with the prevailing situation and the demand of the development of Korean revolution and making a greater contribution to the sacred cause for the fatherland and the nation.

1. Boundless Glory, Proud Review

Three years has elapsed since the 12th Congress of Chongryun upheld the decisions made at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in the first year of the 1980's.

The past three-year period is a time of boundless glory during which we have marched forward with the honour and pride of Korean people, looking up to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il, a proud period during which we have displayed the might of Juche Korea throughout the whole world.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Today our country is widely known to the world people as 'a home-country of Juche' and wins the admiration of the world people as 'a model of socialism'."

Our nation have a long history of fifty centuries but for the first time in our era we have heralded an era of glory which our country has achieved world-wide fame and the world people admire our country.

Today, our people feels the pride and self-confidence of living and carrying out a revolution, with President Kim Il Sung as their leader and Mr. Kim Jong Il as successor of the Juche cause.

At present, in our homeland, our people's support for and trust to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il and their trust in the two are growing more complete than ever before. Their unity and cohesion has become further steel-strong politically and ideologically around the two.

During this historical period under review, we Chongryun functionaries and compatriots have made proud contributions to the sacred patriotic cause for the fatherland and the nation as a result of the inflexible struggle waged with our unbounded loyalty to the two leaders.

During the same period under review, a "300-Day Patriotic Innovation Movement" of loyalty was waged dynamically designed to greet the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung and the 40th birthday of Mr. Kim Jong Il with high patriotic zeal and shining work results.

This movement was victoriously concluded by energetically organizing and mobilizing all the Chongryun workers and the resident compatriots, followed up with a "120-Day Movement" undertaken to celebrate the present Congress.

A net result is Chongryun's most shining performance in the movement of resident Koreans in Japan.

What can be called the most precious results achieved in its work during the period under review is the fact that Chongryun has beefed up the built-in Juche ideological system organizationally and closed further the ranks of its workers as a loyal force.

A priority task has been to firmly establish the ideological system of Juche and the unitary leading system of Mr. Kim Jong Il within all its organizations and to educate its workers and the residents compatriots as revolutionaries of Juche type, true patriots boundlessly loyal to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

During this period, Chongryun has strengthened education in in-depth loyalty to Mr. Kim Jong Il, closely combining it with loyalty to President Kim Il Sung and attached particular importance to this work on the occasion of the 40th birthday of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Consequently, the workers of Chongryun and the resident compatriots share an infinite honour, happiness and pleasure in working and living with high esteem for Mr. Kim Jong Il as successor to the Juche cause and are filled with the new determination to remain infinitely loyal to him.

The afore-said period has also seen great success registered in consolidating Chongryun organizations.

What has been done in order to strengthen Chongryun organizations, above all, is to organize cadre workers into closer ranks and steadily upgrade them through constant studies and organizational life.

In consequence, the workers of its organizations at all levels including headquarters and chapters closely have united more rock-firm around President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il in terms of ideology, will and organization, and have become coming out a more devotion to the struggle to implement what the two tell.

During this period, Chongryun has exerted every effort to constantly improve its organizational and guiding work, to strengthen its branches by having all its workers implement the mass line and go down deeply among the masses of compatriots, and to educate the compatriots of all walks of life to rally around President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Thanks to these efforts, compatriots in various walks of life love passionately their socialist fatherland, have a high regard for organizations of Chongryun as their own ones and creditably kept the patriotism alive and also extended the mass foundation of Chongryun.

During the same period, active press activities have been undertaken by the workers of Chongryun publishing organ, which have contributed to enhancing the authority of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il, to educating our workers and the resident compatriots and to dynamically inspire them to a patriotic movement and a forward movement of loyalty.

A new development has also seen in the work of the democratic national education with the result that Chongryun has succeeded in the education of the rising generation, upholding the Juche-based idea of the overseas compatriots education set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

In an alien land, it is not easy to keep patriotism and our Koreanism burn generation after generation.

Even in difficult circumstances of Japan, however, our Chongryun has put in place a regular democratic, national educational system from kindergarten and primary school to university, which has been educated the rising generation in our way and in our spirit. Consequently, those enrolled at the Korean schools are growing up into dignified Koreans, national cadres.

During this period, we have stubbornly struggled to protect the rights of the resident compatriots as overseas citizens of the DPRK and legality of the Chongryun organizations, smashing the persecutive and oppressive machinations of the reactionaries here and abroad. Along with this, we have gained a notable success in as the Japanese authorities have granted "special permission of permanent residents" to our compatriots resident in Japan, abolishing the intricate old residence application procedure and entitled them to all social security benefits including "a children's allowance."

Accordingly, Chongryun has performed their duty well as a genuine guardian of the rights and interests of the resident compatriots.

Since the outset of the 1980's, the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan military junta have been more openly trying to perpetuate national split and provoke a new war.

In response, we have mobilized the entire Chongryun workers and resident compatriots dynamically for the struggle anainst the "two Koreas" policy and war moves by the U.S. and its lackeys and for the struggle for promoting the independent reunification of Korea. Supporting the reunification proposal for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth by President Kim Il Sung we have upheld aloft the anti-U.S., independent banner.

Great success has also been registered in the external activities designed to create the international condition in favor of Korea's reunification.

During this period under review, we have widely explained and propagated contents of the anti-U.S., independent policy externally, mobilizing various resources at our disposal. Along with this, we have mapped out dynamically the foreign propaganda work to expose and denounce the U.S.'s reckless manoeuvres to provoke another war, its manoeuvres to fabricate a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and the danger of a new collusion between the Japanese authorities and the Chon Du Hwan junta.

Against this background, an International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Tokyo in November, 1982, and an all-Japan meeting of the movement to support Korea's reunification was held in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture. Taking advantage of these occasions, Chongryun has widely built up solidarity and support for the anti-U.S., independent policy among the Japanese people and other peoples of the world.

As mentioned above, Chongryun has demonstrated its might at home and abroad as a Juche-type overseas compatriots organization by successfully performing its patriotic work since its 12th Congress.

It is an impressive fruition of the wise leadership and profound solicitude of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il that we always have been able to struggle with redoubled with firm confidence in victory and have been able to have come to this Congress triumphantly today, a meeting of loyalty, a gathering of unity.

2. On Continuously Strengthening and Developing Work Of Modelling Chongryun on Juche Idea

Today we are confronted with a honorable task to further energetically push forward with the work to model Chongryun on the Juche idea on the basis of successes which have been made already in the patriotic activities.

We should further better as its general task the work of modelling Chongryun on the Juche idea in conformity with the demand of the movement of Koreans in Japan which entered a new stage of development.

Our patriotic cause assumes a protracted and arduous nature, which one generation is replacing another among the ranks of Chongryun. Owing to the manoeuvres of the reactionaries here and abroad, the situation surrounding us is becoming complicated and strained.

This reality urgently demands that we should accelerate a more powerful modelling of Chongryun on the Juche idea and conduct all its activities in accordance with the requirements of the Juche idea, on the basis of valuable successes and experiences during the past period.

In order to model Chongryun on Juche, it is essential to have both the ideological system of Juche and the unitary leading system more firmly built into all its organizations.

When Chongryun establishes the ideological system of Juche and the unitary leading system thoroughly in its organizations at all levels, the workers of Chongryun and the resident compatriots can serve loyally both President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il to the end with a high esteem for them and strengthen and develop Chongryun as a Kimilsungist-type overseas compatriots organization constantly.

It is the top priority task for all its organizations to carry out in order to develop the movement of Koreans in Japan, because its successful fulfilment is fundamental to the future of the resident compatriots.

All organizations and the workers of Chongryun, in the future, too, should have such perception and redouble their efforts for that purpose following the present Congress.

This requires that all Chongryun workers and the resident compatriots should equip themselves firmly with the great Juche idea, Kimilsungism and become Juche-type revolutionaries, ardent patriots.

Then, we must arm ourselves firmly with the glorious revolutionary tradition.

Our functionaries, the resident compatriots and the rising generation must study deeply the revolutionary tradition, learn from the boundless loyalty and the noble revolutionary spirit which the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners displayed, and give full rein to it thoroughly in their work and life.

In all organizations of Chongryun, we should firmly acquire the revolutionary spirit and organizational discipline to thoroughly carry out teachings of President Kim Il Sung and instructions of Mr. Kim Jong Il without reserve.

The unity and cohesion of the ranks of Chongryun should be further strengthened.

All the same time, our socialist fatherland should be loved more warmly and more firmly defended.

Destiny of the resident compatriots is linked with the destiny of the fatherland. We cannot live and enjoy happiness without our fatherland.

For us the fatherland is the bosom of President Kim Il Sung.

Today, the alternation of generations is occurring among the resident compatriots and the young generations who were born and bred in Japan make up an absolute majority.

The ardent patriotic idea and the national independent spirit should be more deeply instilled into the broad resident compatriots including the rising generation and all compatriots, and particularly the rising generations should be educated so that they may live with honour and pride as Koreans and as overseas citizenship of the DPRK.

The resident compatriots all should feel boundless national pride and self-confidence in working and living with a high esteem for President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il and contribute to the patriotic work of Chongryun for Korea's reunification and the prosperity and development of the fatherland.

(Continued on page 4)

Report by Chairman Han Duk Su Of Chongryun CSC (Gist)

(Continued from page 3)

3. Struggles for Reunification Under Anti-U.S., Independent Banner, Deepened Int'l Solidarity

Chongryun gives top priority to the efforts for the earlier realization of the reunification of the homeland and the strengthening of friendship and unity with the progressive people the world over.

It is the fundamental task for the movement of Korean nationals in Japan.

New phases should be created in our reunification campaign with this Congress as an occasion.

Our campaign should be raised to a higher plane under the anti-U.S., independent banner.

About 40 years of the home country's division illustrates this: Reunification cannot be achieved unless the U.S. troops withdrawn, the U.S. occupation of south Korea put an end and independence and democracy brought about in south Korean society.

The U.S. follows a neo-colonial policy in south Korea. Its basic strategy toward Korea is to perpetuate its military occupation of south Korea.

The south Korean "regime" is a puppet, which has no independent power. It is nothing but a virtual shield serving the U.S. colonial policy.

In addition, the U.S. instigates the Chon Du Hwan junta to engage in anti-communist confrontation with the northern half of the DPRK and aggressive war attempts, which are creating a grave situation on the Korean Peninsula.

It is the U.S. who deployed mass-destructive weapons to south Korea and increased its armed forces there. Joint military war games, dubbed "Team Spirit 83", the largest scale in history, were held, to cope with nuclear war contingencies.

Further, the U.S. is active in setting up a three-way military alliance.

What most clearly reveals the U.S.' desperate aggressive war attempts is its openly repeated threats to use even nuclear weapons in case of emergency.

Asking for the long-term presence of the U.S. troops, the Chon Du Hwan junta welcomed the deployment of notorious neutron bombs.

The U.S. promotes national division and encourages war attempts, loudly clamouring against the non-existent "threat from the North."

For the sake of maintaining their power, the Chon junta continues to arrest, detain and murder patriotic people in south Korea, denying their elementary freedoms and human rights.

The fundamental demand of the south Korean people is to put an end to the U.S. military presence and the Chon junta's rule, with which will come their liberation from the U.S. occupation and the establishment of independence.

This is also a basic prerequisite to the preservation of peace on the Peninsula and its reunification in an independent and peaceful manner under a bi-system Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

This is a lesson learned from the Kwangju massacre by the south Koreans, who began to shift their efforts to the struggle against the U.S., the root cause of fascism, aggression and division, and against its puppets as well.

In March last year the American Cultural Center in Pusan was set on fire and a Stars and Stripes was burned in south Korea. These cases illustratively show the development of struggle of the south Koreans into an anti-U.S., independent struggle.

Involvement in the anti-American, anti-fascist, democratization struggle are south Koreans of broad strata including democrats, men of religion, families of the arrested people, workers, and farmers. Their struggle shows no sign of relaxation as it is based on broad masses.

The 23rd anniversary of the Kwangju People's Uprising was commemorated by students of many local universities with relentless struggles, which prompted to opposition personages to launch the anti-fascist democratization drives. A coalition front for democracy is in making.

The basic trend noted in the south Korean situation is the close linked of the anti-fascist, democratization struggles and the anti-U.S. struggle.

What is important on earlier reunification of the home country under the anti-U.S., independent banner is to give full support and encouragement to the south Korean people in their struggle for independence, democracy and national reunification.

It is urgent to call public attention to the aggressive nature of the U.S., the colonial character of the south Korean society and the traitorous nature of the Chun Du Hwan junta.

More compatriotic contact should be held with south Koreans who visit Japan, irrespective ideology, a way of helping them join the anti-U.S., independent struggle.

A greater and more extensive mass campaign is needed to isolate the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan junta whose joint strategy is "two-Korea" attempts and new war provocative acts.

Increasingly important is closer national unity with Mindan (the Union of South Korean Residents in Japan) -affiliated compatriots, in order to unite resident compatriots in all walks of life for national reunification.

Fundamental to Chongryun's policy on reunification is to unite with those who want reunification, transcending the difference of ideology, political belief, religious faith, organizational affiliation. More extensive energy should be directed to meet this policy line.

Work for reunification should involve compatriots of broad strata.

When reunification campaign involve compatriots of broad strata, a fundamental change will come in our movement to support the anti-U.S., anti-fascist democratization struggle of the south Koreans and accelerate the national reintegration.

The efforts of the Korean people for independent peaceful reunification of the country are closely linked to the anti-imperialist, independent struggles which are going on a world-wide scale.

It is requested for Chongryun to consolidate its international solidarity with people the world over who are aspiring after independence.

Strengthened solidarity with the people of the world including the Japanese is necessary to create an international climate which favors the reunification of the country.

The Korean people are fighting against U.S. colonial rule and for national reunification to be achieved in an independent and peaceful manner by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

It is important that the struggle of the Korean people should be regarded as their own question by the progressive people of the world including broad segments of the Japanese. Thus their greater support should be won.

A grave situation has been created on the Korean Peninsula due to the U.S.-south Korea-Japan triangular military alliance.

The three-way military alliance aims to make Japan a proxy for the U.S. Asian aggression by deploying Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into south Korea.

The alliance is one of the key points of the U.S. Asian and Korean strategy.

Chongryun activists and resident nationals should do their efforts so that the campaign against three-way military alliance and nuclear war manoeuvres on the Peninsula and for the U.S. troops pullout should be organized in Japan and the rest of the world.

World public opinion should be increased against Japan's military ambition to make reinroads into south Korea and realize its old dream of a "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere."

Very important will be variform activities to be organized by Japanese and people the world over to support the south Koreans in their anti-U.S., independence struggles and anti-fascist democratization struggles.

Independence, friendship and peace are the underlying idea of the DPRK's foreign policy made clear by President Kim Il Sung. We should follow this major policy. Thus rises the need for friendly cooperation with broad segment of the Japanese and the people of the world.

This warrants proper efforts on the part of Chongryun workers and resident compatriots. An international environment should be in place to support the independent, peaceful reunification of the home country, in favor of which the "two-Korea" plot is to be frustrated and the U.S. troops to be withdrawn from south Korea.

4. On Strengthening Democratic National Education and Defending Rights

Today, the national rights of the residents compatriots are being encroached upon owing to the hostile policy of the Japanese authorities toward the DPRK and their racial discriminating and persecutive manoeuvres against them. Chongryun is required to further strengthen the democratic national education and to defend the democratic national rights.

Above all, further efforts must be put to developing the democratic national education.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"(Chongryun) ··· should lay the great emphasis on strenghening the national education. Carrying out national education well is an important task connected with the future destiny of the movement of the Korean compatriots in Japan, and a sacred national work to make them true Koreans."

Democratic national education has an immediate bearing on the future destiny of the movement of Korean residents in Japan as it is intended to educate our descendants into the successors of the patriotic cause.

It is also a program which opposes and rejects the annihilating policy of nationalists here and abroad, bringing back the national spirit and, is the sacred patriotic work to make the compatriots the true Koreans.

An important task arising in the national educational field is to further strengthen the ranks of educational workers and to more heighten their responsibilities and roles as they directly responsible for it.

The educational workers must be deeply awared of their important mission and heavy responsibilities which they have assumed before the fatherland and the nation, and thoroughly revolutionalize themselves and incessantly heighten their quality.

They must also firmly establish Juche in education, get familiar with the new curricular and textbooks which are in use from this year, and teach the students by the various methods, have a highter level of qualitative education and show the validity and superiority of the national education.

Choson University should decisively strengthen the education in Juche idea and combine it with specialized subjects. The university should educate the students to be well-prepared as competent national cadres who have firm Juche outlook and activists who fight to the last in the course of patriotism.

Increased Korean school enrolment is one of the important tasks which Chongryun should lay emphasis on as the national education is carried forward in a difficult alien circumstance of Japan.

Now, many Korean children go to Japanese school receive Japanese education. If we leave this situation intact, the number of those who do not have the national independent consciousness and Korean knowledge will further increase.

We should pay great attention to this reality and more powerfully carry forward the Korean school enrolment. We should expand the number of kindergartens and qualitatively improve the children's education, and let Korean schools accept more children by demonstrating their superiority.

Chongryun and its activists should build various kinds of educational networks such as afternoon-and-night-schools, firmly establishing the position from the firm standpoint of taking responsibility for all the children of the resident compatriots here, and educate them in the national spirits to firmly live as Koreans by educating the children.

We should further strengthen the work to defend the various national rights of resident compatriots.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Chongryun should reliably defend their own organisation, and achieve the national rights which is due as the overseas citizens of a sovereignt state such as the right of resident compatriots to lead their life and of the national education and free travel to the motherland, and defend them to the last."

The most important in defending these rights is thoroughly defending the national rights as the DPRK overseas citizens.

We should thoroughly oppose and reject the manoeuvres of reactionaries here and abroad to force "ROK" nationality on the Koreans or naturalize them as Japanese, a scheme aimed at dividing the Korean community by taking them away from the bosom of the DPRK.

An immediate task is to powerfully wage the drive for a fundamental amendment to the "Alien Registration Law."

The "Alien Registration Law" is, along with the "Immigration Control Legislature," one of the two suppressive laws against the Koreans in Japan, by-product of the hostile policy toward our country and the racial persecutive manoeuvres of the Japanese authorities against the resident compatriots here.

Every organization of Chongryun should pay more keen attention to the lives of compatriots. We should make efforts to enable the compatriots to lead stable lives, sincerely helping solve their daily lives such day-to-day issues as employment, application for social security benefits and legal affairs.

The work of defending the right to operate business is one of the major tasks. Merchants and industrialists have an increasing proportion in the Korean population here, and the manoeuvres here and abroad are more undisguised to infringe upon the right.

Much more efforts must be made to upgrade the management capability in the corporations affiliated with Chongryun organization such as the Korean Credit Association in Japan, Kumgang Insurence Co. and Tonhae Trading Co.

Particularly, the credit associations should further heighten their function and role as financial institutions to help the lives of the resident compatriots here and business of the Korean merchants and industrialists here and enlarge the ranks of their members, incessantly increasing deposits and by operating the associations on a sound basis.

We should lead the Japanese authorities to stop political discrimination and restrictive measures as regards the visits of the motherland by the resident compatriots in Japan and help much more compatriots visit their socialist motherland.

Thereby Chongryun should better carry forward its role as the organization defending the rights of the resident compatriots here and gain the hearts and minds of the compatriots.

5. Further Consolidation of Chongryun Rooted in Resident Compatriots of Broad Strata

Chongryun and all its organizations should be strengthened enough organizationally and ideologically to achieve all the patriotic tasks.

It is required that a larger number of compatriots join Chongryun organizations as their members, adding to their potential strength commensurate with the great patriotic tasks, the present situation and condition.

Top priority should be given to the strengthening of Chongryun organizations, with an eye to its 30th birthday and its 14th Congress.

This calls for all the organizations to thoroughly strengthen their ranks of cadres.

More extended Chongryun work demands cadres with popular work style well-qualified politically and practically, who are loyal to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il. They must be capable of effectively working with compatriots of various strata and young countrymen. They should comprise a balanced young-old ration to improve the upper levels. In particular, much attention should go to the task of sending a large number of Chongryun workers to those organizations which directly deal with compatriots.

Close attention also should be given to the strengthening of chapters and branches.

For this they must be stuffed with more competent and active workers. On top of this, full-time chapter staff should be replenished with those, who have strong patriotism and have confidence of compatriots.

Thus each branch committee and study meeting should be regularly held. It is a weighty task in

(Continued on page 7)

World-Wide Actions Against U.S. —On Occasion of Month Of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle—

Various activities were recently organized in many countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25–July 27), KCNA reported. Follows roundup:

China

The June 23 Statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published on the occasion of June 25, day of struggle against U.S., in connection with the fact that the danger of a nuclear war is growing on the Korean Peninsula and there has been created a strained situation in which a war may break out any moment due to the U.S. and south Korean junta, was reported by the Chinese "People's Daily", "Kwangming Daily", "Liberation Army Daily" and "Beijing Daily" and Xinhua News Agency and Radio Beijing.

Its gist was also reported by the Japanese paper "Mainichi Shimbun" and the Kyodo News Service, the Egyptian Paper "Al Ahram", the AFP of France, the AP of the United States and the DPA of West Germany.

Soviet

"Tass" June 25 reported the opening of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle in the Soviet Union. It said:

The Soviet people have always stood and will stand by the Korean people who demand a stop to the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

During the solidarity month mass rallies and meetings of working people supporting the just struggle of the Korean people will be held in Moscow, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Tadjikistan, Khabarovsk Krai, Maritime Krai, Leningrad Province, Amur Province and many cities and farm villages of the Soviet Union and photo exhibitions be arranged.

The Soviet Paper "Pravda" June 25 carried a commentary titled "Defending Just Cause" on the opening of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Noting that a Month of International Solidarity with the Korean People's Struggle for making the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and reunifying the country on the basis of peaceful and democratic principles was opening in many countries on June 25, the paper said:

As is well known, the cause of the division of Korea is the U.S. forces occupation of the southern half of Korea in 1945, the fabrication of a separatist south Korean "regime" and provocation of a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. 30 years have passed since the fire ceased and an armistice agreement was signed.

But the tension in this part of Asia has not been removed but been aggravated.

Not confining themselves to militarizing the Seoul "regime" still more, Washington is turning the south of the Korean Peninsula further into its "stronghold" and "bridgehead for a strike."

The Reagan administration does not conceal its design to deploy in south Korea new medium-range nuclear weapons, cruise missiles and neutron weapons.

It is more zealously inveigling Japan into its plan to rearm the forces of the dictatorial "regime" and taking practical measures to form a Washington-Seoul-Tokyo military alliance.

All these acts are directed against not only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also socialist countries and Asian peace-loving people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly raised long ago and is raising the demand for the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the southern half of the country and solution of the reunification question by efforts of the Korean people themselves without outside interference.

This accords with the desire of the entire Korean people to live and work in a democraic state.

This also accords with the interests of security in the Far East and the world.

"Izvestia" and "Krasnaya Zvezda" also published articles on June 25.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America issued a statement on the occasion of the month of international solidarity with the Korean people, according to a Tass report June 24.

In the statement the organisation called for strengthened international solidarity with the Korean people and bitterly denounced the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

The statement opposed the increase of the U.S. military aid to the Chon Du Hwan "regime" and reclaimed an immediate pullback of all the U.S. forces from south Korea.

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea recently made public an appeal.

It said:

When a genuine people's power was established in the northern half of the Republic and the longing for it grew intense in the southern half, the U.S. perpetrated repeated armed provocations and brutal suppression of the people and finally started a war of aggression against the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

The purpose of the U.S. in their war of aggression in Korea was clear.

They started the aggression war for the purpose of obliterating all consciousness of independence going against their interests in south Korea and the national unity of the south Korean people and expanding their domination over the Korean Peninsula.

Under the wise guidance of P.esident Kim Il Sung, the brilliant military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, however, the heroic Korean people and People's Army inflicted an ignominious defeat upon the U.S. who were boastful of their "mightiness", displaying indomitable self-sacrificing spirit, and forced them to sign the document of the armistice agreement on July 27, 1953.

The Korean people were the first in history to shatter to pieces the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. and inspire all the oppressed people with the firm conviction that, if the entire people turned out in the struggle as one man, they could defeat whatever formidable aggressor.

The appeal further said:

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops equipped with weapons of latest types including nuclear weapons is a constant threat to peace and security in Korea and Asia and the basic obstacle to the Korean reunification, the unanimous desire of the Korean people.

To defend peace and security in Korea is a sacred cause of the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world and of justice, social progrsss and independent rigts of people.

To this end, there is no other way but to wage a powerful joint struggle against imperialism.

On the occasion of the June 25–July 27 Month of Solidarity with the Korean People the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea calls upon the committees for supporting Korea's reunification, friendship organisations and progressive and peace-loving forces to take a wide range of steps for supporting the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country and decrying the U.S. war moves in Korea.

WFTU

The World Federation of Trade Unions recently made public an appeal.

The appeal said:

The U.S. are hastening war preparations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, far from drawing a lesson from their miserable defeat in the Korean war.

They keep their troops in south Korea, violating the Korean Armistice Agreement envisaging the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the U.N. resolution on the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and oppose the just proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Having deployed large quantities of nuclear and other destruction weapons in south Korea, they continue to stage provocative military exercises against the DPRK.

The Reagan administration schemes to frame up a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance directed against the Asian peoples, the Korean people in particular, and even intends to deploy in south Korea the neutron weapons which had been rejected by massive protest in Europe where it had attempted to deploy them.

Facts prove that, as long as the U.S. forces remain in south Korea, it is impossible to achieve a durable peace and reunification in Korea or improve the lot of the south Korean working people.

The WFTU strongly demands that the U.S. administration withdraw its troops from south Korea and immediately accede to the proposition of the DPRK for the replacement of the admistice agreement with a peace agreement.

On the occasion of the solidarity month, the WFTU appeals to the working people and trade unions of the world to hold an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea and intensify the international campaign for solidarity with the working people and other sections of people of Korea.

The WFTU also calls upon them to conduct joint actions against the scheme of the U.S. to bring into shape a new military alliance in northeast Asia and continue to express solidarity with the working people and other sections of people of Korea fighting for peace and reunification of Korea.

WFDY

The bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth recently sent telegrams of protest to U.S. president Reagan and the Chon Du Hwan junta of south Korea.

In the telegram to Reagan, the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, in the name of millions of youth the world over, strongly denounced the United States' illegal occupation of south Korea, the projected U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and the U.S. scheme to introduce neutron weapons into south Korea.

On the occasion of the Month of International Solidarity with the Korean People, we strongly claim that the United States unconditionally and immediately withdraw its troops and all death-carrying weapons from south Korea, promptly stop its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and respond forthwith to the just proposal of the DPRK Government for replacing the armistice agreement by a peace agreement, it said.

Sweden

The Sweden-Korea Friendship Association held a meeting on June 12 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Speeches were made at the meeting by the Chairman of the association and others.

The meeting adopted a letter of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association to the U.N. Secretary-General and a statement of the Haninge branch of the association.

The statement said:

The Korean Armistice Agreement signed in 1953 must be replaced with a peace agreement and the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along all their lethal weapons including nuclear weapons and immediately give up the plan to introduce neutron weapons.

We express full support to the Korean people in their struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in conformity with the proposal put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

In conclusion we appeal to the peace-loving peoples of the world to determinedly oppose the arms buildup in south Korea which poses a threat to world peace and extend full support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Sierra Leone

The Sierra Leonean friendship and solidarity delegation in a statement made public in Pyongyang on the occasion of the Month of Solidarity with the Korean People (June 25–July 27).

The delegation headed by Edward Joseph Alcan, vice-President of the Sierra Leonean Supporting Committee for the Reunification of Korea, stayed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 10 to 21.

The statement said that south Korea is totally dependent on the United States politically, economically, culturally and militarily.

It said:

Today, the U.S. is further intensifying such military exercises as the "Team Spirit 83" against the DPRK and peace-loving peoples in Asia, reinforcing nuclear weapons in south Korea, framing up the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and scheming to deploy even neutron bombs in south Korea in collaboration with the Chon Du Hwan junta.

Due to the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists a grave situation is prevailing in Korea which may trigger off a war at any time.

We strongly demand that the U.S. immediately stops war provocation manoeuvres that aggravate the tension in the Korean Peninsula and jeopardize the sovereignty and independence of Korea and other Asian countries.

The American government must comply with the proposal of the DPRK to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

We claim that the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan junta should immediately give up the "two Koreas" plot, the scheme to form the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and ship neutron bombs into south Korea.

We actively support the righteous struggle of the south Korean people and extend full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle to achieve national reunification by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the basis of the three principles for national reinification.

Ghana

On the occasion of the month of June 25–July 27 anti-U.S. joint struggle we appeal to the governments, political parties, social organisations and progressive peoples of the peace-loving countries the world over who value independence, justice, peace and the destiny of mankind, to vigorously wage an anti-U.S. joint struggle for the drawback of the U.S. aggression forces from south Korea.

So said a joint statement made public on June 17 by 9 social organisations of Ghana including the Ghana Committee for Peace and Solidarity, the African Youth Command of Ghana, the Ghana U.N. Students and Youth Association, the Ghana Movement for Peace and Democracy and the Kotobabi Students Union of Ghana.

Noting that though the U.S. unleashed a war in Korea to attain their aggressive designs 33 years ago, they sustained a shameful defeat at the hands of the heroic Korean people, the statement said:

The Korean Armistice Agreement provides for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

But the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean junta have not withdrawn the U.S. aggression forces from south Korea even today 30 years after the signing of the armistice agreement, but, on the contrary, are introducing more and more aggression forces and new military equipment into south Korea, while stepping up their new war provocation moves.

In the name of independence, peace and justice we sternly blame the aggressive and belligerent moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan fascist junta under their patronage.

The United States must sign a peace agreement with the DPRK to turn the ceasefire into a durable peace and withdraw its troops from south Korea, as required by the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The Chon Du Hwan junta must stop acting a running dog of U.S. and step down from power, as demanded by the people.

Int'l Opinion on U.S. Deploying Neutron Bombs In S. Korea

World-wide opposition to the U.S. plan to deploy neutron bombs in south Korea is growing, as unveiled in the 1984–1988 Defense Guideline. The U.S. Defense Department has produced large numbers of neutron bombs since President Reagan ordered continued investments in August 1981 and their production is continuing despite west European criticisms. Follow reports of KCNA:

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea sent an appeal on June 13 to jurists the world over. It said "The U.S. imperialists who have already deployed a large number of nuclear weapons in south Korea are scheming to introduce neutron bombs there and they have frequently staged nuclear war exercises together with south Korean junta." It also urgently informed all the jurists the world over of the ever more serious violation of peace in Korea.

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea published an appeal titled "Let us oppose neutron bombs" in connection with the scheme of the Americans and the south Korean junta to deploy neutron weapons in south Korea and sent it to the governments, political parties and public organisations of the world and to the Committees for Supporting Korea's Reunification of all countries. (June 13)

The International Union of Students: The Secretariat of the IUS sent a letter of protest to the U.S. president on June 14 in the name of millions of progressive students the world over, pungently condemned the U.S. administration's scheme to deploy neutron weapons in south Korea. Considering the plot to deploy neutron weapons in south Korea a grave menace to peace and security in Korea and Asia, the IUS Secretariat strongly urged that the U.S. immediately renounce it.

U.S.A.

The U.S. paper **"Workers World"** May 20 carried an editorial exposing the scheme of the U.S. to deploy neutron bombs in south Korea.

The paper recalled that the "Washington Post" quoted U.S. brass hats as saying that the European allies of the U.S. refused to have neutron bombs deployed in their territories and that they were determined to deploy them in south Korea.

It wrote that the south Korean people live under the fascist dictatorship actually backed up by the U.S. occupation forces and, therefore, if they opposed the deployment of neutron weapons in south Korea, they might be immediately taken away by the hagmen. It drew attention to the exposure by the "Washington Post" of the fact that the U.S. eighth army is already possessed of various kinds of nuclear bombs and shells. Pointing out that it is none other than the U.S. who wants neutron bombs, the paper quoted the "Washington Post" as calling south Korea as the place where the deployment of neutron bombs stockpiled by the United States is most likely accepted.

The plan to deploy the weapons in south Korea indicates that the greatest threat to the world people comes from Pentagon, not from anywhere else, the paper said.

The U.S. Magazine "International Press" carried an article written by American journalist Jack Anderson exposing the plan of the Defence Department to stockpile neutron weapons in south Korea. It pointed out that Anderson said dearly all Americans think that neutron bombs, a nuclear weapon that kills men alone while leaving buildings intact, disappeared in face of a storm of indignation a few years ago. It also said Anderson noted that the Defence Department has produced in secret neutron bombs since president Reagan ordered continued investments in August 1981. Neutron bombs were continually manufactured dispite the refusal of our west European allies to deploy them in their territories, he said, and declared that military strategists know other place for an effective use of tactical neutron bombs. That is south Korea. Noting that neutron bombs are now stockpiled in the U.S. territory, Anderson said they would be deployed in south Korea, the magazine remarked.

It also said the 1984-1988 Defense Guideline, a document of the U.S. administration, laid stress on the plan to deploy neutron bombs in south Korea and that the nature of the "Team Spirit '83" war exercises. According to a UPI report on a copy of the secret document, the Defence Department envisages action against North Korea in case of any military conflicts in the Middle East, it said. The magazine further said the U.S. Forces present in south Korea play a decisive role in backing the south Korean military dictatorial "regime".

CUBA

The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty Among the Peoples made public a statement, denouncing the Americans and the Chon junta for their scheme to deploy neutron weapons into south Korea. It said "We claim that the U.S. occupationist troops withdraw from south Korea along with all kinds of military equipment including nuclear weapons and the Korean Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

The Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba issued a statement denouncing the Americans' moves threatening security on the Korean Peninsula, and supporting the struggle of the Korean people for defending the sovereignty of the country. (June 24)

GUYANA

The Guyana-Korea Friendship Association, the Guyana Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification, the Guyana National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Labour Union of Guyana, the Guyana Agricultural and General Workers' Union, the Young Socialist Movement of Guyana and other social organisations of Guyana sent a letter to U.S. president Reagan in protest against the U.S. scheme to ship neutron weapons into south Korea.

The Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification, the General Trade Union Council of Guyana and six other public organisations of Guyana, in a letter of protest to the Chon junta said that the scheme to deploy neutron weapons in south Korea is an open threat to peace, and security in Korea, Asia and the world. (June 9)

INDIA

The P.T.I. News Agency, of India expressed conviction that the government and people of the peace- and justice-loving countries of the world would lift up louder voices exposing and denouncing the Americans' move to be hastening the nuclear preparations. (June 15)

NEPAL

Nepalese Paper **"Halchal"** carried an article exposing the reactionary design of the Americans to deploy the neutron bombs, saying "When the world public voices criticising the production of neutron bombs are growing louder, the Americans and the south Korean authorities are framing plots to introduce neutron bombs into south Korea. This arouses deep concern of the world people." (June 1)

Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and the Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification held a joint meeting and adopted a joint statement to denounce U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and the American scheme to ship neutron weapons into south Korea. (June 22)

PAKISTAN

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation of Pakistan demanded in its statement that the U.S. give up the ambition for world supremacy, going against the trend of the present era and withdraw at once from south Korea their troops and all death-carrying weapons including nuclear weapons.

The Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists, the Pakistan Trade Union Federation, the National Students Federation of Pakistan, the Pakistan Peace Council and the Pakistan Progressive Women's Association also issued their joint statement.

BANGLADESH

The Peace Council of Bangladesh made public on June 8 in connection with the U.S. plan to deploy neutron bombs in south Korea. It said "If the neutron bombs are deployed in south Korea, it will pose a grave threat to peace and security in the Korean Peninsula, Asia and the rest of the world."

The Bangladesh Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association made public statements denouncing the U.S. design to deploy neutron weapons in south Korea.

AFGHANISTAN

The Afghan paper **"Anis"** in an article titled "Introduction of Neutron Weapons into South Korea" said these weapons of barbarous destruction pose a grave threat to the entire Korean people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and to the world's peace-loving people. The paper demanded that the Americans immediately stop the moves to ignite a nuclear war in Korea. (June 11)

FRANCE

The United Socialist Party of France made public a statement on June 3.

It said: The United Socialist Party of France vehemently denounces the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to introduce even neutron weapons, hastening preparations for nuclear war in south Korea, as a challenge to the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people in the struggle for peace and as an aggressive act gravely menacing peace in Korea, Asia and the world.

The United Socialist Party of France calls upon the political parties and public organisations of France and peace-loving people to vigorously wage the struggle to check and foil the U.S. imperialists, manoeuvres to unleash a nuclear war in Korea.

The French Committee to Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo said in a statement: The U.S. imperialists' scheme to deploy neutron bombs in south Korea is aimed at igniting a nuclear war against the DPRK and, furthermore, realizing their ambition for domination over Asia and the world.

NORWAY

The Norway-Korea Friendship Society, the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea made public a joint statement on May 21, which urged the United States to give up at once its plan to deploy neutron bombs in south Korea.

It noted that originally, neutron bombs were manufactured for deployment in western Europe. But, as they ran up against the antinuclear movement of the European people, the Americans chose south Korea where all requirements of the people are brutally suppressed by the military fascist dictatorship as a place for their deployment.

MALTA

The Beljabuja branch of the Labour Party of Malta adopted a letter at its meeting. It noted "The south Korean warmaniacs agreed to accept the American plan to deploy neutron weapons manufactured to exterminate mankind in south Korea."

The Burundi Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification issued a statements denouncing the scheme of the Americans to deploy neutron weapons in south Korea and said it is a grave threat to peace and security in the Korean Peninsula, Asia and the rest of the world. (June 17)

MAURITIUS

The Mauritius-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Friendship Society and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Mauritius sent a letter of Protest in joint name to the Chon Du Hwan junta. It said: The U.S. war criminals and nuclear maniacs intend to introduce even neutron weapons into south Korea, shamelessly prattling that, if a war broke out in Korea, they would not hesitate to use nuclear weapons. This is actually a most dangerous play with fire. We strongly protest against the moves to turn Korean into a theatre of a nuclear war.

GHANA

The Ghana Movement for Peace and Democracy said in its recent statement: We appeal to the peace-loving people of the world to wage an anti-war, anti-nuclear campaign to defend world peace and security against the war provocation manoeuvres of the Americans creating the danger of nuclear war with a plan to introduce neutron weapons into south Korea.

(June 23)

The African Youth Command of Ghana issued the statement expressing deep concern over the fact that the United States is creating the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula.

BENIN

The Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 28 handed a message to the U.S. embassy in Benin. Warning the U.S. administration and the Chon junta of their plans to introduce neutron weapons into south Korea, the message said "We Benin people who are well aware that peace in Korea is directly linked with peace in Asia and the wolrd, strongly demand the U.S. government immediately give up the manoeuvres to deploy neutron weapons in south Korea, world people."

MALI

The Central Committee of the Malian Red Cross in a statement said: Keenly conscious of the heavy duty assigned to us for peace and security of the world, we express firm determination always to stand firmly on the side of the Korean people in the struggle to expose and frustrate the scheme to bring into shape an aggressive U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance and the plot of the U.S. imperialists to ship death-carrying neutron weapons into south Korea.

(June 18)

MALAGASY

The Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in a statement dated June 8 condemned the U.S. scheme to introduce neutron weapons into south Korea and demand they immediately withdraw from south Korea. (June 18)

The Malagasy paper **"Atrika"** June 10 noted that the scheme of the Americans to ship neutron weapons into south Korea is a product of their war policy toward Korea and Asia. For an early removal of the danger of a nuclear war in Korea, it said, it is imperative to put an end to the U.S. occupation of south Korea and their colonial rule. The day is gone when the U.S. imperialists could threaten anyone by brandishing nuclear weapons.

TANZANIA

The African National Congress of South Africa: The Information Chief of the Mission of the Congress said in his statement: We South African freedom fighters demand that the U.S. imperialists stop at once their nuclear war provocation manoeuvres in Korea and scheme to introduce neutron weapons into south Korea.

And we strongly urge traitor Chon Du Hwan, a puppet of the U.S. imperialists, to promptly stop his criminal acts for plunging the fellow countrymen into the holocaust of a nuclear war by leaving south Korea as the U.S. imperialists' nuclear base. (June 25)

ZIMBABWE

A mass meeting denouncing the U.S. scheme to introduce neutron weapons into south Korea and expressing solidarity with the Korean people was held in Marondera East Mashonaland Province of Zimbabwe.

The meeting adopted telegrams of protest to the U.S. president Reagan and the Chon Du Hwan junta of south Korea. (June 24)

American Professor on Korean War

Attempt to Occupy DPRK U.S. Bay of Pigs.

Follows an article of Professor Irving L. Janis of Yale University on the Korean War, with reference to the current American involvement in El Salvador.

The article was carried in "Voice of Free Korea" May-June 1983 issue, which is published by retired General Choi Duk-shin, former "foreign minister" of south Korea, now in exile in the U.S. Follows an excerpt.

The decision to escalate the Korean War in the fall of 1950 by authorizing General MacArthur's victorious military forces to cross the 38th parallel in an attempt to occupy North Korea was the Truman administration's Bay of Pigs. It illustrates once again how responsible leaders of a democratic nation can support each other in making gross errors of judgment that have disastrous consequences.

In a detailed analysis of the United States policy-makers' deliberations concerning the occupation of North Korea, Alexander George, a well-known political scientist, points to a number of psychological as well as political factors that make the explanation of the miscalculation "complex and many-faceted":

The momentum of events following MacArthur's landing at Inchon, the intoxication of success, domestic political considerations, and wishful thinking no doubt abetted the miscalculation ... But ... intelligence appraisals [of Chinese Communist intentions] did not challenge sharply or early enough the widespread euphoria and optimism within the administration.

Granted that inadequate intelligence reports and other non-psychological factors contributed to the faulty decision-making, we must still try to understand how sober policy-makers with long experience in responsible positions could succumb to "the intoxication of success," indulge in "wishful thinking," and collectively take enormous risks in a state of "euphoria and optimism." The groupthink hypothesis helps to account for this cluster of psychological factors.

The mutual support for risk-taking, it seems to me, was part of a more general pattern of concurrence-seeking behavior, which also fosters uncritical acceptance of stereotypes of out-groups and a sense of unanimity about the wisdom and morality of past decisions. All the main components of this groupthink pattern can be discerned in the available accounts of the group's deliberations, particularly during the critical November days when the members knew that Communist China had started to intervene in the Korean War.

DeRivera describes the advisers' use of crude stereotyped conceptions of "communism" in their diagnoses of international relations in the Far East as an independent source of error in the deliberations of Truman's advisory group. But in terms of my analysis of the concurrence-seeking tendencies of cohesive groups, the failure of Truman's advisers to correct their stereotyped misconceptions can be linked with the group members' propensity for supporting each other in taking excessive risks.

Defective decision-making

. . . Some believe the United States policy-makers overcommitted themselves in Korea on the basis of miscalculations and without having adequately explored the alternatives to armed intervention.

But historians and political scientists seem to be in general agreement about the poor quality of the risky decision made several months later—the decision to authorize pursuit of North Korean army across the 38th parallel up to the border of Communist China.

The escalation decision authorized a large-scale American military effort, in the name of the United Nations to conquer all North Korea so that the entire country could be placed under the control of the pro-American South Korean "government." This policy switch from "containment" to "rolling back" was made in the face of repeated threats of military intervention by the Communist Chinese government. Truman and his advisers decided to ignore the risks and took a huge gamble, without quite realizing how high the stakes would be if they lost.

Within a few weeks after the escalation decision, disaster struck.

During the weeks that followed, MacArthur's forces were driven out of North Korea and were almost driven out of South Korea in "the longest retreat in American history." From this point on, the members of Truman's group, attempted to undo their error, ... and to limit the war in Korea as much as possible. And from this point on, the war in Korea was marked mainly by inconclusive advances and retreats followed by a frustrating stalemate, which had devastating political consequences for the Truman administration.[1]

After the Chinese Communists entered the war, just as they had repeatedly warned the United States they would do, General Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, summed up the disillusionment of American policy-makers. America, he said, was becoming embroiled. "in the wrong war, at the wrong place, at the wrong time, and with the wrong enemy."

In Presidential Power, Richard Neustadt describes the Truman administration's decision to occupy North Korea as ill contrived and essentially opportunistic—"a passing fancy, taken and abandoned as the war news changed." The policy-makers glossed over the opportunistic aspect of their new war aim of using military force to achieve a unified anti-Communist Korea by justifying their decision in terms of restoring peace and security in the name of the United Nations. During the summer and fall of 1950, the United States and its allies were able to dominate the voting in the United Nations General Assembly, which promptly passed one resolution after another promoted by American representatives. With scarcely and debate, the new aim of uniting Korea by military force was approved on October 7, 1950, in a United Nations resolution worded essentially as it had been hastily drafted by the U.S. State Department. The resolution was not well planned and did not take account of the risks that George Kennan had carefully outlined in a memorandum he had submitted to the Secretary of State. Acheson later admitted: "The trouble inherent in the resolution itself and in the encouragement it gave to General MacArthur's adventurism lay in the fact that it was not through and it masked in ambivalent language the difficulties and dangers against which Kennan had warned."

It is surprising, Joseph De Rivera points out in his psychological study of the Korean War decisions, that the group of decision-makers did not correct each other's oversights but instead "supported each other's beliefs in a manner that increased risk-taking." Secretary Acheson, the man upon whom President Truman relied most heavily for guidance, appreciated the dangers, according to De Rivera, but had his own reasons for feeling optimistic. Acheson failed to say anything to the President to counteract the illusions created by General MacArthur's glib assurances that America would soon be completely victorious, and none of the President's other advisers called his attention to the possible dangers because they all were "collaborating in an optimistic view of the situation." In emphasizing the mutual support for excessive risk-taking that the members of Truman's advisory group provided each other, De Rivera highlights one of the central themes of the present analysis—the tendency for cohesive groups to foster a shared illusion of invulnearability, which inclines them to minimize risks.

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Report by Chairman Han Duk Su

strengthening Chongryun ideologically and organizationally to educate and unite compatriots of broad strata closely around Chongryun.

It is an important duty to educate and unite resident nationals of all walks of life, in particular, young people.

What is important in this work is to make workers hold a correct viewpoint on resident compatriots and continue to improve their work method and style as required by the developing realities—the social conditions of compatriots have undergone changes.

Chongryun workers should keep the following in mind:

Important is to improve work method and style, which affect the Chongryun organizations and its work.

Activists should always be among compatriots and turn their ears to demand and opinions of compatriots. Giving precedence to political work, work with people, they should correctly lead resident compatriots. Thus all the compatriots in all walks of life, including young people, should participate in Chongryun's patriotic work in such a way that one person rouses ten to activity, ten persons a hundred, and a hundred persons to thousand.

Definite precedence should be given to ideological work in all undertakings.

Every compatriot should be educated as patriots, active cooperaters with Chongryun and their enthusiasm should be expressed.

It is an urgent task to solve the matter of Korean, hallmark of the nation under the present situation which resident compatriots are placed.

The number of the first generation compatriots is decreasing. They have been speaking and hearing Korean in the homeland.

On the other hand, the number of the 2nd- and 3rd- generation Koreans is definitely increasing. They don't know their mother tongue well.

The question of Korean is an important to safeguard the national spirit and restore the national identity.

An extensive campaign should be organized to learn and speak Korean among resident compatriots, who include not only compatriots under Chongryun but those under the influence of Mindan.

For this adult education work including youth classes should make progress.

Significant is an education of compatriots through publications issued by Chongryun organization, as many questionable materials are published in this country.

Improvement of the organizational publicity work toward resident compatriots should be essential for the development of ideological educational work.

Particularly important is work with the new generation, that is, work with young people. Young people are powerful forces for the development of the Chongryun organizations, and candidates to inherit our patriotic cause generation after generation.

Each organization should pay deep attention to the work with young people, giving political guidance and help them, so that they will be able to take lead in Chongryun work.

Individual bodies and enterprises including the women's union and youth league should strengthen their educational work among young people according to their characteristics and unite them around Chongryun.

Financial issues are far from insignificant for the development of Chongryun organizations.

What is essential is to solve the financial issue independently.

Some organizaitons have educated patriotic and young fellow traders and businessmen with success and solved the financial question satisfactorily.

Each organization should take measures to settle its own financial affairs by its own strength depending on patriotic businessmen and compatriots.

Each organization should kindly help Chongryun activists throughout their livelihood, and their health and help-each-other atmosphere should be created among activists.

Chongryun organizations should be creditably safeguarded from subversive machinations of reactionaries of various origins.

Reactionary forces continue anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun campaign to undermine Chongryun organizations.

Further, the so-called "motherland-visiting program" is persistently conducted. The south Korean agents are trying to enlist Chongryun workers as their spies. Bogus leaflets and letter defaming Chongryun are openly sent to the resident compatriots.

We should always take precautions against the slightest moves of reactionaries and frustrate them with mass struggles to creditably safeguard Chongryun.

Thus we should strengthen Chongryun so that it will be deeply in compatriots of broad strata, and young fellow compatriots. Chongryun should be powerful so that it will be able to carry out its honorable patriotic tasks.

We should continue to strive to model Chongryun on the Juche idea, following the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Thus our patriotic work to strengthen Chongryun as an overseas Juche organization and to achieve the national reunification and prosperity of the home country should be raised to a higher plane and a new turnout should be brought about in our movement in this country.

In June 1950 U.S. presidential envoy, John Foster Dulles, inspected the war preparations at the 38th Parallel against the northern half of the DPRK.

U.S. Should Negotiate Peace Pact !

(Continued from page 1)

He continued:

To realize the ardent desire of the whole nation for national reunification, it is necessary to carry into effect the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

For the present, we strongly demand that a joint conference of the political parties and social organisations in north and south Korea be convened without delay to discuss the problem of making the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the main stumbling block lying in the way of national reunification, withdraw from south Korea, as proposed by the political parties and social organisations of our country.

We strongly urge the political parties and social organisations of south Korea to actively respond to our proposal even now if they truly desire national reunification and are concerned for the future of the nation.

An appeal to the south Korean people was adopted at the mass rally.

A mammoth demonstration was held again at the end of the mass rally.

The demonstrators marched through streets, shouting anti-U.S. slogans.

More than 100,000 citizens of Pyongyang gathered at Kim Il Sung Square on June 25, day of struggle against U.S. They demonstrated the main streets of Pyongyang, chanting anti-American slogans.

12,000 Korean Nationals Here

Earlier on June 24, some 12,000 Korean nationals in Tokyo and Kanto area blasted the U.S. new nuclear war provocative attempt and urged the U.S. to withdraw its troops from south Korea with its all nuclear weapons.

A central meeting of Korean nationals was held in Tokyo on the occasion of June 25, the day of struggle against the U.S.

The meeting was attended by functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and compatriots in Tokyo and Kanto area.

Vice-Chairman Pak Jae Ro spoke at the meeting. He said:

33 years ago, the U.S. unleashed a brigandish war of aggression to stifle our infant Republic in its cradle and turn the whole of Korea into a colony. But they could not subdue the Korean people who rose in the heroic struggle to defend the dignity and honour of the nation under the outstanding guidance of President Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant Commander.

He denounced the U.S. for stepping up the new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea and ever more unscrupulously trying to perfect a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance by inveigling even the Japanese forces.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people and the common enemy of the world's peace-loving people, he strongly demanded that the U.S. withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along all their lethal weapons.

Speeches were also made at the meeting by Wakabayashi Hiroshi, General Secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Akiniwa Toshio, deputy General Director of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Japan and Fudata Hajime, representative member of the Central Japan-Korea Youth Solidarity Committee.

They strongly demanded in unison the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea, exposing the projected U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance.

Speeches were also made by representatives of compatriots of all strata.

At the end of the meeting, the attendants held a demonstration, shouting the slogans: "U.S. troops, get out of south Korea at once, taking along all your nuclear weapons!" "Chon Du Hwan junta, step down from power at once!" etc.

(Continued from page 7)

American Professor on Korean War

Failure to correct misconceptions

The use of the old Soviet conspiracy notion may have enabled the group members to maintain their morale despite the shocking setback that revealed the inadequacy of their recent collective judgments about China. President Truman was able to inject some morale-building thoughts by asserting that the Chinese move was "a ruse" to bring to a halt American aid in the rebuilding of Europe, because the unity that United States leadership had achieved in Europe had become the main target for world communism's attack. The United States, he said, would make it clear that its commitments in Europe would not be abandoned for new entanglements in Asia. In other words, Soviet communism was again trying to fox us, but we would outfox them.

Of course we must take it for granted that any group of antional policy-makers, even when they are not indulging in groupthink, will strongly resist changing any of their fundamental ideological conceptions. Most resistant of all are their justifications for pursuing policies designed to win out over their rivals in the competitive struggle for international markets and for military power. Nevertheless, reasonably intelligent men like the policy advisers in Truman's group are not completely insensitive to the winds of historic change. At times, they can modify their rationalizatious and surmount the limitations on their thinking about foreign policy issues imposed by the ideological assumptions to which they are committed. Intelligent national leaders are capable of modifying some of their misconceptions about rival nations when impressive evidence indicates that their notions may mislead them into inappropriate action that could result in severe military or economic losses and drastically interfere with attaining their long-term political goals.

The norm sender: "I told my advisers that we had to meet their thrust"

Clearly Truman's decision to try to unify Korea by force of arms had been a horrible mistake that might soon lead to ignominious defeat of the United Nations forces and might even precipitate the third world war.

There is a remarkable parallel between Truman's initial reaction to the Korean War debacle and Kennedy's initial reaction to the Bay of Pigs fiasco. Kennedy, too, took pains to support his vulnerable advisers who had led him into the misadventure, displayed signs of loyalty to his team, and directed his vindictiveness toward various outgroups, including newspapers that had exposed the secret Cuban invasion plans in advance and criticized the administration for attempting to overthrow the government of a neighboring country. The press seems to be a ready-made target for the displacement of presidential wrath, in the service of preserving the unity and morale of the administration's team.

Just as President Kennedy's group adhered to the norm of avoiding serious criticism of the Bay of Pigs invasion plan, President Truman's advisers appear to have developed a comparable norm that kept them from critically appraising their policy of escalating the war against the North Korean Communists. Throughout the summer and fall of 1950, Truman's advisers appear to have adhered to a set of norms that included approving the formula "no appeasement of Communism," accepting the stereotyped conception of a Soviet Communist conspiracy, and denying the risks of provoking an all-out war with Red China. How did this set of norms come into being?

Part of the answer, as in the case of the Bay of Pigs decision, can be found in the leadership practices of the President. Of course, Truman's way of handling his group of advisers was not quite the same as Kennedy's. During the planning of the invasion of the Bay of Pigs, President Kennedy probably quite unintentionally nudged his advisory group to accept the CIA's plan. He was not guilty, however, of a practice sometimes encountered among government leaders who are much more directive—the practice of giving not-so-subtle shoves in the direction of one particular course of action. At the outset, a powerful leader can convey a norm to his advisory group that limits all discussion to favorable comments about the policy he prefers, making advocacy of any alternative an act of deviation. Something like this seems to have happened in the case of the Korean War decision. Where John Kennedy gently nudged his advisers with the blunt end of a pencil, Harry Truman did his nudging with a cattle prod.

Group influence on the leader: "I accepted the position taken by practically everyone else"

If we assume that the President continued to urge his advisers to adopt the position he favored, it might be argued that the group's failure to examine alternatives and to explore adequately the unfavorable consequences of their decision to recommend the military occupation of North Korea did not arise from groupthink at all. Maybe the advisory group's errors can be attributed entirely to the influence of a stubborn, opinionated President, who for all his fine words about being open-minded, simply refused to listen to any ideas that disagreed with his own. Such a conclusion might appear to follow from some of the evidence of Truman's directive leadership style. But it fails to take account of other important considerations that argue strongly against a "one-man" explanation, including the evidence that points to the genuineness of the symptoms of groupthink among the members of Truman's advisory group.

There are many indications that the conformity of his advisers was a product of group processes rather than exclusively a matter of sycophantic yielding to the President's wishes.

It seems probable, therefore, that the members of the group fully collaborated with the President, sharing his optimistic outlook (although sometimes for different reasons) and believing that losses would be slight in comparison with the benefits for the United States government.

In summary, the main reason for the members' concurrence on the ill-considered escalation decision was that Truman's advisory group was adhering to a set of norms that were promoted by the leaders and that all willingly accepted. These shared norms enabled the members to maintain a sense of group solidarity at the expense of suffering from many of the major symptoms of groupthink. The most prominent symptoms were excessive risk-taking based on a shared illusion of invulnerability, stereotypes of the enemy, collective reliance on ideological rationalizations that supported the belligerent escalation to which the group became committed, and mindguarding to exclude the dissident views of experts who questioned the group's unwarranted assumptions.

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